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WHOLE NUMBER 234

RATES OF ADVERTISING. The Proprietors of the Abheville Banner and Independent Press, have established the following rates of Advertising to be charged in both Papers: Thery Advertisement inserted for a less time

than three months, will be charged by the insertion at One Dollar per Square, (14 inch the space of 12 solid lines or less,) for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subse-

The Commissioner's, Sheriff's, Clerk's and Ordinary's Advertisements will be inserted in both papers, each charging half price.

Sheriff's Levies, One Dollar each.

Announcing a Candidate, Five Dol-

Advertising an Estray, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate. Advertisements inserted for three months, or longer, at the following rates :

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Fractions of Squares will be charged in proportion to the above rates.

Business Cards for the term of one year, will be charged in proportion to the space they occupy, at One Dollar per line

For all advertisements set in double col-DAVIS & CREWS,

For Banner : LEE & WILSON,

MISCELLANY.

South Africa. Dr. LIVINGSTONE has been giving many

interesting accounts of his African experience to large ameetings in Manchester and Glasgow. He is one of those intrepid travelers who first carry the fame of English energy and the honor of the English character into new regions, where it is not- easy for his successor to redeem the promise of national energy and integrity held out by such a forerunner. He lins penetrated a totally unexplored region from sea to sea.

Dr. Livingstone's principal discovery since exploring the great high-land Lake the centre of the plateau of South Africa, has been that of the upper course of the Zambesi river, which flows into the Indian Ocean opposite the southern side of the island of Madagascar. This river he himself esteems his principal discovery, so far as regards at least the purposes of commerce : but he has also explored and visited the interior, and the western coast of Angola and Congo. In his journey to the Atlan-tic from Lake Ngami, he was accompanied by natives of the inland country of Barotse, a little west of the central district between sea and sea. From Tete, on the Lower Zumbesi, it had been a long journey of more than a thousand miles to the country of Barotse, and when he reached it all his goods were expended; but the chief of that country fitted him out with 15 oxen and canoes and 27 men; being strongly convinced of the wisdom of opening up communication with the sen coars. These men acompanied him all the way to Loando on the Atlantic, without any complaint of hardship, or hope of wages and, while there, they worked hard in concering all they could to take back to their own country from the Por-inguese settlement—and "though from fever and detection," says Dr. Livingstone," 'swe returned [to Barotse) as poor as we set out we were received with the greatest kindness because we had opened up the commission to the east coast-the Lower Zambesi-and fitted him out well a second time, solely in the hope of having intercourse with the white men. We see, then, 'value intercourse with the white coast set-tlers. The chief of Barotse told Dr. Livngatone that all the ivory of the country was his, if he would only bring him the European machine for manufacturing the sugar cane into sugar. Barotse also produces grain, &c., but the sugar cane seems its most valuable product.

The principal difficulty in the way of reaching this chief of Barotse, who was so easer for commerce, and his territory, seems to be the great number of rapids in the Zambesi as it. descends from high plateau on which Lake Ngami hes towards the Indian. Ocean. The great falls of Mosiwatunya are, of Niagara, but unfortunately are not the rapids in it course. Above them the Zamben is 8,000 feet broad, and the falls themselves are 105 feet in depth passing through a deep cleft in the basaltic rock. Some distance to the east of these great falls the climate, which in Barotse and the interior is very unhealthy, becomes per

Ther are here, too, nine seams of coal. "He examined one near Tete, which was 68 inches in diameter, the coal having been

He tells us that the bar at the mouth of the Zambesi would be no impediment to traffie as there are 22 feet of water over it. Tete is the highest point on the river much visited by Europeans. But Dr. Livingstone tells us that at Zumbo, from 200 to 300 miles further up, the grain is twice the size it is at Tete. The Zambesi overflows its banks, like the Nile, which is the cause of the great fertility. There was iron, also, along the whole course of the river. A number of the native hoes had been made into an Enfield rifle for Dr. Livingstone in Birmingham, and the maker considered the iron very good, though not quite equal to the Russian and Swedish. Malachite was also found. The Columbia root, exported by the Portuguese of late for a dye, is also grown all along the course of the river. Marble, too was found here by Dr. Livingstone, within 100 miles of Tete;-the Portuguese, nevertheless being quite unconscious of its existance, send 900 miles to Mozambique for the material of their houses. The settlements on the western coast of Congo and Angola are those which chiefly produce cotton, where a certain mediocre sort grows plentifully. Here, too, the Portuguese have introduced the coffee. The great trade with the natives is in wax, which the Portuguese export to Brazil for manufacture of the wax candles used in the churches there. In Angola and the central county of Lunda, hives were placed every few hundred yards, even in the dense forests, and the natives, guided by the honey birds, seemed to collect every ounce of honey they could get, for sale to the Portuguese. The Angola native labor seems in a degree organised. Skilled labor is worth 4d a day-field labour 2d a day, and the latter may be had for 1d by paying in the usual currency of the country-calico

One discovery of Dr. Livingstone's may turn out of very great importance-that of fibre which is said to be stronger than flax, buaze. The natives had strung their beads on threads made from buaze, and Dr. Livingstone brought some of the root home with him to this country. He gave it for trial to Messrs Pye, Brothers, in Lombard street, and they gave it as their opinion. after consulting one of the first manufacturers of Leeds, that the "fibre was finer and stronger than flax, and was worth between 50/ and 60/ a ton." It grows abundantly on the north side of the River Zambesi

We may add, that Dr. Livingstone's evi dence makes it an object of quite as high importance to explore the Zambesi as it was to explore the Niger, and we are sure Government will give Dr. Livingstone all possible help in his future researches. We lo not yet know the full material value of Dr. Livingstone's discoveries; but we trust we have already learned something from his return to England of the moral value of having spirits so earnest and adventurous among our fellow-citizens.

STRYCHNINE AND ALE. An exchange aper says: "The Physician in the House Correction, at Lawrence, Mass., reports it almost impossible to treat delirium tremens successfully now, in consequence of the utter prostration of the nervous system of drunkards by the strychnine generally used in the manufacture of various liquors."

Strychaine, it is well known, has been used extensively in England, in the manufacture of malt liquors, as a substistute for hops, when the price of the latter, owing to ort crops had risen enormously. In flavor the bitter of strychnine and hops is exactly similar; only that in the former it is much more intense than in the latter, and when strychnine is used by brewers, it is only to impart this bitter to the malt iquor, and not to increase its strength, or change its character. In this country, however, and especially of late years hops are lb., while the price of the latter is \$2 50 to bed of fever and epidemie, it is easily within \$3 per oz. It is not reasonble to suppose, thererefore, that our brewers would use such an expensive, and at the same time, dangerous article as strychuine, when a cheaper and better article was abudant. In regard to the statements put forth last Spring that strychnine was extensively used in the distillation of spirits we are assured that they are utterly without foundation; for, while strychnine cannot add to the spirituous strength of the liquors, or make a bushel of grain produce more spirits, it would render he product so nauscously bitter, that even to the mind of the most ultra prohibitionist, a temperance law would be entirerely unnecessary .- Journal of Commerce,

THE LAST DODGE. - Some of the clothng shopkeepers are sharp, and no mistake. They have a way of securing sales occasion ally, which savors strongly of rascality and the drop game. They place in the coat pocket an old portmonnaie stuffed with per. A customer comes along inquiring such a vestment. The dealer, if he judges his customer to be of the right stripe, after essaying several coats, at last says, "Here is a cost made for a gentleman who were it one day and sent it back it was too small for him-try it on. Ah; fits first rate-like it was made for you ! It? well made, buttons sewed on strong, with strong pockets." The customer puts his hands into the pockets to try them, when his fingers comes in contact with the pocket-book. His imagination is kindled with

ease with which the finest wheat is raised. tilted to the surface by volcanic action.'

her pretty daughter, and cautions her against love, when all the time, an amatory scene is going on between the girl and the very lover whom the old dame dreads.] Daughter, while you turn your wheel Listen to the words I say; Colin has contrived to steal Your unthinking heart away.

Secret Courtship.

Of his fawning voice beware. You are all the blind one's care, And I mark your sighs whene'er Our young neighbor's name is heard. Colin's tongue is false, though winning-Hist! the window is unbarred!

Ah! Lizette, you are not spinning! The room is close and warm, you say : But my daughter, do not peep Through the casement-night and day, Colin there his watch doth keep.

Think not mine a grumbling tongue: Ah. here at my breast you hung; like you, was fair and young, And I know how apt is love To lead the youthful heart to sinning-

Hist! the door-I heard it move! Ah, Lizette, you are not spinning! It is a gust of wind, you say, That hath made the hinges grate;

And my poor old growling Trny, Must you break for that his pate? th, my child, put faith in me; Age permits me to forsee olin soon will faithless be,

And your love to an abyss Of grief will be the sad beginning-Bless me! sure I heard a kiss! Ah Lizette, you are not spinning!

Twas your little bird you say, Gave that tender kiss just now ; Make him cease his trifling, pray, He will rue it else I vow. Love, my girl, often bringeth pain, Shame and sorrow in his train, While the false, successful swain,

Scornes the heart, he has beguiled From true victorie's path to sinning-Hist! I hear you move, my child! Ah, Lizette you are not spinning!

You wish to take the air, you say: Think you, daughter, believe you? Bid young Colin go his way, Or, at once, as bride receive you!

Let him go to church and there Show his purpose to be fair; But, till then, beside my chair You must know, my girl, nor heed

All his vows, so fond and winning; Tangled in love's web, indeed-Lizette, my daughther, mind your spinning!

Air Poison.-People have often said that no difference can be detected in the analyzation of pure and impure air. This is one of the vulgar errors difficult to dislodge from the vulgar brain. The fact is that the condensed air of a crowded room gives a deposit, which, if allowed to remain a few days, forms a solid, thick glutinous mass, having a strong odor of animal matter. If undergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a vegetable growth, and this is followed by the production of multi tudes of animalcules; a decisive proof that it must contain certain organic matter otherwise it could not nourish organic be ings. This was the result arrived at by Dr. Angus Smith in his beautiful experiments on the Air and Water of Towns, where he showed how the lungs and skin gave out organic matter, which is in itself a deadly poison, producing headache, sickness, dis ease, or epidemic, according to its strength Why, if "a few drops of the liquid matter obtained by the condensation of the air of foul locality, introduced into the vein of a dog, can produce death by the usual phonomena of typhus fever," what incalculable evils must not it produce on those human beings who breathe it again and again, rendered fouler and less capable of sustaining nuch cheaper than strychnine, the price of life with every breath drawn? Such conthe former ranging from 3 to 15 cents per tam ination of the air, and consequent ho the power of man to remove. Ventilation and cleanliness will do all, so far as the abolition of this evil goes, and ventilation and cleanliness are not miracles to be praved for, but certain results of common obedience to the laws of God.

DIPPING INTO THE GRAVY .- We were not long since much amused by a couple of Hoosier girls who came on board the steam - at the little town of Mount Vernon Ind. They had evidently never been a thousand iniles from home, and were making their first trip on a steamboat. The elder one was exceedingly talkative, and per feetly free and unconcerned, without regard to the many eves that were scanning her movements. The other was of the opposite turn of mind, inclining to bashfulness. At dinner our ladies were honored with a seat at the head of the table, and the elder one, with her usual independence, cut her bread into small pieces, and with her fork reached over and enrolled each monthful in the nice dressing on a plate of teefstake before her The passengers preserved their gravity du-Perceiving that her sister was not very for-ward in helping herself, she turned round to her and exclaimed loud enough to be heard by half the table-"Sal dip into the gravy dad pays as much as any on This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before an per, and when they left the boat, all han gave three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State.

Knowing Tavern .- It is generally un-[A blind mother sets in her cottage, beside derstood that taverns are established for the accommodation of travelers. And it is not unfrequent that we see a shingle stuck out, on which is written "Entertainment for man and beast." We have often thought ted, and utterly spoiled, by unskillful fingers! of a case of "tavern keeping" which we witnessed in the State of Maine:

and went up to get something to eat. We were disappointed however, for the land-lord said they had nothing cooked; ' if we would wait, we should have something, for some bread was baking in the oven.

Just at that moment, two gentlemen drove up in a chase, and calling for refreshment, the following dialouge greatly amuse-

"Landlord, give us a little brandy." "We have no brandy," replied mine host. "Some gin, then." "We have no gin."

"Well, some rum then, or any other "We have no kind of spirits in the house.

"What in the thunder have you then to drink ?" "We have some molasses and water."

"Well, if we can't get anything to drink, "We are out of oats." "Some corn will do."

"We have no corn at this time." By this time the cellar got rather warmed up, and with a pretty round oath he exclaimed, "Well, you of course keep hay; give the horse a little of that while we stop." I should like to accommodate you," plied the landlord, "but we have no hav just now; but our folks are mowing."

"What in the name ofkeep?" cried the astonished and exasperated traveler. "We keep tarern, sir," was the reply. And then we roared. Since then, we have never seen a large

sign swinging in frount of a country Inn, without saying to ourself, we wonder if that man keeps tavern.

AN ODD USE FOR HYMN BOOKS,-A review of Irving's Life of Washington has the following anecdote:

The capitulation of Charleston was a serious blow to the American cause, but the British commander too rapidly calculated that it implied the full subjugation of the tion, that he ventured to say to him, "I be when selecting professions for their sons. South. An ordinary enemy might have leive you are a good boy." not only entered the ear—th the American army was an extraordinary man, and stood to his colors with extraordinary tenacity. Among the bravest was very intelligent Jesuit, and say that the Caldwell, the Presbyterian minister, who was wont in former years to discourse with soul of his disciple;" but, from that hour, he vation teach me that all such should be dia pair of pistols on his pulpit cushion, whom had effectually turned the switch. That rected in their youth to some active outthe Tories styled a "blackcoated rebel fire- beautiful appeal, "My son, give me thy door employment, trade or avocation, givbrand," and the patriots "a rousing Gospel heart," had not been thus silently made in ing constant exercise to the body and preacher."—His wife was murdered during vain. The lad told his associates that almind. The student at law cannot have the sack of a village by the British, when Knyphansen was marauding the Jerseys. At the fight of Springfield Caldwell dealt retribution upon his fues.

"None showed more ardor in the fight than Caldwell the chaplain. The image of his murdered wife was before his eyes. Findng the men in want of wadding, he galloped to the Presbyterian church and brought thence a quantity of Watt's psalm and hymn books, which he distributed for the urpose among the soldiers. "Now," cried, e, "put Watts into them, boys!"

SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE. -The Cour-

"The Tennessee Legislature has elected Andrew Johnson to a sent in the Senate of the United States, now occupied by. Hon. James C. Jones. Johnson is the leaders of his party in that State, and in many respeets a very remarkable man, He began life as a mechanic, and had almost reached years of discretion before he obtained the udiments of an education. But when and once embarked in political life, his advancement was exceedingly rapid. nember of the Legislature, the National House of Representatives, and Governor of the State, he has been distinguished for energy and determination. He pushes the doctrines of Democracy to their extremes, and goes for giving all the power of the State and country as directly as possible into the hands of the dear people. His election of course settles the business for Gen. Pillow. whose late manifesto will be altogether profitless, except in so far as notoriety is concerned "

AN IRON GIRDER BRIDGE OVER THE NI GARA .- The Railway Guide says that the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company leave now determined upon inime listely erecting an iron bridge on the tabn lar or girder principle over the Niagara river; the present bridge, owing to the slow rate of speed at which trains can be permitted to crossit, being quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the enormous traffic daily passing over that frontier. The cost is be-tween, \$500,000 and \$750,000, At present the rate of speed must not exceed two miles an hour, but with the new bridge for ty miles an hour, but with the new bridge forty miles an hour may be ran with per-fect safty. It is contemplated to be ready for opening in the course of next summer for opening in the course of next and the she of the tridge being the gorge. The whitfpool.

Turning the Switch; OR HOW WILLIAM L. MARCY BECAME A MAN. BY LUCIUS M. SARGENT.

This ejaculation is not less applicable to inanimate matter than to mind and heart, While a student at Watersville, and be- How many a boy of the part and excellent fore steamers plied between that town and natural disposition, whom accident has

fore steamers plied between that town and natural disposition, whom accident has manner, and in the presence of the compassage on one of the 'flat boats' to go false directin, has been ruined forever by down the river. When noon arrived and we were about opposite the old stage tavior by Smiles on the river road in switch!

which interested me when I heard it, many the anticipated blow-the teacher's surs if freshened up in my memory. I cannot remember the year-it was long ago-that I passed the night under the hospitable roof of the Hon, Salem Towne, of Charlton, in the County of Worcester. As we sat together, in the evening, and were speaking of education and schools, Mr. Towne imformed me that, about the year 1800, he taught a school in the south-western district of Charlton. As inhabitant of Sturbridge, the adjoining town, had a son, of whose abilities and general character he appeard to entertain a low estimate, and of whom he spoke to Mr. Towne disparagingly, as a State and of the United States, it may be boy who gave him trouble. Mr. Towne. notwithstanding this paternal forewarning, consented to receive the lad on probation. On the evening of the first day, the school agent came to the teacher, and told that as appropriate. The profession of the law the boy was a bad boy, and would disturb the whole school, and must be turned out. involving more for deep reflection and ma-The agent, very probably, received his ture consideration before it is entered into impression from the judicious parent, who than any other. Why is it that so many seems to have made no secret of his opin- of the profession fall by the wayside? ions. Mr. Towne rejected this hasty counsel, so many hangers on to the skirts of the proand informed the agent that he should keep a watchful eye upon the lad, and that a medium position at the bar? Why so he thought it would be time enought to few who acquire wealth and fame in the turn him out of school when he made any profession? These are important questions disturbance, and that he was entitled to a fair trial. When the boy came, for the first time, to recite his lesson, and had gotten through, Mr. Towne told him to shut up his book. He did so, but instantly recoiled and dodged his head, as if he expected a blow. The boy replied that he supposed he should be beaten; and being asked if he had been accustomed to such usage, he te- that the proper preparation of the mind for plied in the affirmative. Mr. Towne then eminent success is found only in the few, quieted his alarm, and assured him that he and when found with the proper habits, in-had nothing to fear, if he conducted himself tegrity and industry, success will as certain.

well, and encouraged him by commending | ly follow as that effect will follow cause, his recitation; and was so impressed by the bad's manner of receiving this approbation than that committed by devoted parents not only entered the ear-they reached the who are supposed to be unable to struggle heart. I will not adopt the strong expression which I once heard from the lips of a teacher had found a master key to the fessional office. My experience and obserthough others said he was a bad boy, Mr Towne told him he believed he was a good boy and he was sure he wished to be a

good boy. Not long after, the school agent came sion only half so long as I have he again, and earnestly required that this boy find that he will have use for all the bodily should be dismissed from the school, With this request Mr. Towne refused to

comply; and said that he "liked the ap. pearance and conduct of the boy, and though that with some little illustration of the law of kindness the would make him. self known in the world as a useful citizen." This youth contined to attend the school laily, and steadily, and profitably, for two last in some other profession or avocation Winters. At the close of the second Winter, the father came to Mr. Towne, and said: "Bill says that you say I must send him to college, and have him fitted with a

private family, not an academy." The father-inquired of Mr. Towne what he had seen in Bill to justify the idea of sending him to college.

"I see," said Mr. Towne, "a boy that you

will hear from in after life," Mr. Towne recommended the Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Connecticut, as an instructor. portunity has been afforded; but I do mean This course was followed; the boy went to rollege, and the predictions of his kind and judicious primary teacher have, been verified-the boy was heard from in after After having filled many stations of the very first importance in our country, and passed the seventieth milestone in the path Linquired of him as to his education. I of man, from the cradle to the grave, he is am a graduate of an eastern college; I unnumbered with the dead-that Sturbridge derstand Latin, Greek and Hebrew; boy, William L. Marcy, is no more! Upon the tidings of Mr. Marcy's decease. I had a uates." "Do you spell well!" "I pro-ume wish to tell this interesting story to the world. Unwilling to trust entirely to my memory. I addressed a letter to my friend, General Towne, and communicated that wish to him. His reply is now before me, in which

he savs : "Please say as little of me as you can can only be said that a boy, who had been unfortunately dealt with, happended to become a pupil of mine; and I happended mind, and that proper direction and a clings of policy tonly were necessary to make frim a man, whose influence might, in after life, be widely extended."

Kirmly believing, as I do, that, unit

witch, so opportunely, I think the public

Marcy how he and Towne had become so pointing towards General Towne, made me-whatever I had attained I owe

"That," rejoined the Governor, " requires

me explanation."

Mr. Marcy then proceeded, in his happy This is a short preface to a short story, to be cuffed as usual, he had dodged from years ago, and which a recent event has prise-the effect upon his young heart of the first words of commendation he had ever received—the stirring of all his good pur poses upon hearing, for the first time in his

life, that he was believed to be a "good boy." "Yes," said Mr. Macy, "Towne made

Profession and Practice of Law. REMINISCENCE BY THE HON. O. H. SMITH. I yield this sketch at the request of my

coung friends to the legal profession : With some preparatory study and thirty seven years' practice in the courts of the presumed that the subject I touch is somewhat familiar to me, and as the title of the sketches indicate that they are more or less is of high import and of great responsibility fession? Why so many who never reach in which the young man designing to make the law his profession, the father who thinks of the profession for his son, the young professional man, and even the more aged practitioner, is more or less interested

It is not generally understood that the profession of the law is one of the most laborious that man was ever engaged in; tegrity and industry, success will as certain-There never was a greater error in fact These words The most feeble, the tenderest, and those physically with the out-door labors of other professions, trades, occupations and businesses, are consigned to the seclusion of a protoo firm a constitution; his chest and lungs cannot be too much expanded; his voice cannot be too clear and strong, nor his health too good. If he practice the profes-

> qualifications I have named. Good common sense is essential. It is the foundation upon which the superstructure of education must rest; and, if it is defective, you may build the superstructure to the skies and it will crumble and fall. If Nature has not done her part to make the lawyer, in vain will be struggle, to sink at which Nature has designed him for. student should have a good sound English education; he should spell well, read well. and understand the principles of arithmetic and English grammar. The higher branches may be added, but I do not hold that in this country a knowledge of the dead languages and a familiarity with the glassics essential to the student, nor even to his success as a practioner, although I do not object to their study where a favorable opto say that I have known many graduates of colleges who were so deficient in the English department of their education as to be disqualified for students in my office.

> A fine looking young man called upon me one day, desiring to study law with uates." "Do you spell well ?" so, but I never thought much of that."
> "Spell balance." "Bal-lance." "That will not do. Do you read well?" "Certainly?" "My name is Norval on the Grampian hills." What was his name off the Grampian hills? Do you write well! "No, I never could write much; indeed, I never tried to learn. Our great men East can scarcely write their names so that they can be read." "Let me see you write." He scratched off some caricatures looking like threek or turkey tracks. "That is for He cratched off some caricatures looking like treek or turkey tracks. "That is inficient; your clucation is too imperfect for a lawer, the dead languages may be disponed with but spelling, reading, and writing cannot be." I advised him to go to one of our common schools and begin his crucation over again, and he might yet qualify himself for the study of the law. roung in yers career . If he thinks that

Towne, who were present, inquired of Mr. profession, that he is just entering upon his studies that are never to end but, with live intimate; upon which Mr. Marcy replied, life, that he will be every day better and better qualified to read and understand may with proper habits and perseverance rise high in his profession. After thirty-seven years of reading and practice, I seel that I am, as it were, just beginnig to learn my profession.

The student will learn as he enters the courts and begins to try his cases that the learning of the books alone will not sustain him without a knowledge of the world; of men and things. He will have been of every day to draw upon outside knowledge and to bring to bear the circumstance that surround him upon the cause of his clerk. He should come to his case thoroughly prepared with the facts and the law, as both ourt and jury are ignorant of his case. He should be ready to place it fairly and truly before them. To do this, his library should be looked to as to the law, and his client should be examined and eross-examiined as to the facts, and then held respon-sible if he should have stated them too favorably to himself, as too many will The lawyer should maintain the strictest integrity and the nicest sense of honor. His character is his capital. No personal security is required of him by the public. His faith, his honor stand pledged, and it once violated is bankrupt, and his profess-

ion only points to his disgrace.

A young lawyer has it in his power to surround himself with friends or cut himself off from the sympathy of his brethren? If in his intercourse, his arguments, his competitions with the other members of the batte he treats them with the respect and kindness he would like them to observe towards him, it will be reciprocated, and his practice will pass smoothly and pleasantly on. The golden rule applies with great force to the bar. The members are perhaps too sentitive, always ready to repel supposed aggression, and frequently disposed to carrants. But let the practioner assume the character of the livens, and he will always find that there are lions and tigers in the

menagerie as well as those of his species.

The great point to be considered before empanueling the jury is to make up the true issue, to try the merits of your case, to which your evidence is applicable, so as to give your client the full benefit of his cause of action and defence. The right of challenge of jurors for cause will of course be seen to by the practioner. The peremptery challenge although a valuable right. should be exercised with great caution, Inbecause I peremptorily challenged the only juror that knew the prosecuting witness nd would have saved my client, who was afterwards clearly shown to be innocent. challenged the juror because I thought to did not like me. I had argued a case against him. At another time I had taken the jurors; they were standing up to be sworn, when I saw one of them wine at the opposite party. feared afterwards that I had sayed the case of my client by it.

In questioning and cross diestoring nesses counsel frequently do great injustice to the witness without in the lenst benefit ting the cause. The jury is composed at men in all respects like the witness, and if his character stands unimpeached they are disposed to give him credit for a disposition to tell the truth, unless they see his por or motives would lead him to side with one of the parties. A lawyer in considerately looks upon the witness sworn on the side of his adversary as hostile of his client, and attacks him in a manner roice, and with a to the jury the state of mind of the twyer, to the prejudice of the cause of the dient. As a general rule there are too many ques-tions asked the witness, depending upon the clearness or obscurity of the legal rising of the attorney. He who sees his case clearly can put his questions to the witness so as to come directly to the point in issue. I have known many cases lost by counsel cross questioning their own witnesses after the case was made out. In criminal cases, rest, ing on circumstantial evidence. I have never found it difficult to point to the real oriminal, wherever presence, motive and opportunity combine,

A RECED WORTH ONE THOUSAND DOL Ans.—Take one pound of soda and ha pound of unslacked lime, put them is a gallon of water, and let them boil twest minutes; let it stand-till cool; then diate off and put it in a stone jug or jar. Some you dirty clothes ever night; or until they are wet through; then wring them out and mi on plenty of cosp, add one teaspoon the the washing fluid. Buil half as bour briefly then washi them theroughly through the control of the co suds, rinse well through two waters your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. receipe it invaluable, and every poor tired to do the little rebbing; the wantered might take the last novel and compose self on the lounge, and let the washing feelf